fungus made no further progress, except several spots which showed the brownish hyphæ, but no conidia. The plants upon which no sowings were made remained healthy. If the experiment had been made earlier in the season the development of the fungus would have been more rapid. A form of C. Apii is quite common on Pastinaca, but is quite distinct from C. Apii on cultivated celery. In the *Journal of Mycology* (vol. I, p. 37), the form on Pastinaca is included under *C. Apii* Fres. Mr. Ellis thinks, however, that the form on Pastinaca might be called *C. Pastinacæ* with propriety, as distinct from *C. Apii* Fres.—B. T. GALLOWAY, *Columbia, Mo.*

An American Papaver.—Last summer Mr. John Spence, a florist of Santa Barbara, collected many plants in the high mountain regions of Santa Barbara County, which he submitted to me for examination. Among other novelties were the beautiful orange-colored blossoms of a Papaver. In the absence of root or foliage, it was not easy to tell whether it was P. Rhœas of Europe or something new; but, judging from the location in which it was obtained, I suspected it might be something new, and sent it to Dr. Gray. On a visit to the same locality later in the season, Mr. Spence obtained ripe seed, and succeeded in raising perfect plants, specimens of which he has sent to Dr. Gray, who decides that it is a new species. Being the first American representative of the genus, Dr. Gray very appropriately christened it *Papaver Californica.* Mr. Spence says the plant is found in quantity where the ground had been burned over the previous season, and that the large masses of brilliant orange flowers could not fail to attract attention. The same plant was found last year, by other individuals, in two different localities in the Santa Ynez mountains, and under the same conditions, on ground that had been burned over the previous year; but we have no report of its having been collected before last year.—MRS. R. F. BINGHAM.

Vermicularia phlogina Fairman (n. sp.)—Perithecia very delicate, minute, superficial, sparingly clothed with bristles of varying length, subhyaline above, darker below, continuously or sparingly septate, 60-100 μ long and 5-7 μ thick, tips (especially the longer ones) obtuse: sporules oblong, fusoid, hyaline, slightly curved, endochrome at length imperfectly divided in the middle, 15-20$\times$2½-3 μ.—Differs from *V. Coptina* Pk. in its smaller, paler perithecia and different bristles.

On leaves of Phlox divaricata. Ridgeway, Orleans County, New York, July, 1886.

This Vermicularia occurs on the phlox leaves, (generally after flowering of the host), often mixed with a Cladosporium (*C. epiphyllum* Nees?) sometimes pure, and at times suspected leaves have only the Cladosporium present.—CHARLES E. FAIRMAN, *Lyndonville, New York.*